

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Brickland

other names/site number DHR File # 055-0002

2. Location

street & number 6877 Brickland Road not for publication
city or town Kenbridge vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Lunenburg code 111 Zip 23944

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 4/24/05
Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Brickland
Lunenburg County, VA

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u> 9 </u> | <u> 0 </u> | buildings |
| <u> 2 </u> | <u> 0 </u> | sites |
| <u> 0 </u> | <u> 2 </u> | structures |
| <u> 0 </u> | <u> 0 </u> | objects |
| <u> 11 </u> | <u> 2 </u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cat: <u>Domestic</u> | Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u> |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>Secondary Structure</u> |
| <u>Agriculture</u> | <u>Agricultural outbuilding</u> |
| <u>Agriculture</u> | <u>Animal facility</u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cat: <u>Domestic</u> | Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u> |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>Secondary Structure</u> |
| <u>Agriculture</u> | <u>Not in Use</u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

☐ Federal _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation ☐ Brick _____
roof ☐ Asphalt Shingle _____
walls ☐ Brick _____

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

☐ Architecture

Period of Significance 1818 - ca. 1920

Significant Dates 1818; 1822; ca. 1920

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing

1 17 759710 4085580

3 17 759290 4085400

☐ See continuation sheet.

Zone Easting Northing

2 17 759630 4085310

4 17 759360 4085650

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John B. Greene

Organization: ___ and Department of Historic Resources staff ___ date Dec. 2004 ___

street & number: 6877 Brickland Road ___ telephone 434-676-9834 ___

city or town Kenbridge ___ state VA ___ zip code 23944 ___

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name John B. Greene

street & number 6877 Brickland Road ___ telephone 434-676-9834 ___

city or town Kenbridge ___ state VA ___ zip code 23944 ___

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. Summary Description:

Brickland is a brick, two-and-a-half-story, eight-bay, Federal-style dwelling that was once the seat of a large plantation. The house was built in two sections within a few years of each other. The original section was built in 1818 and the later section was built about 1822. Each section has its own entrance with double-leaf wood paneled doors and Adamesque fanlight. The later section has a gable-roof porch with paired Tuscan columns. The interior of the house reflects the Federal style in its plasterwork, mantels, stairs, wainscoting and woodwork. The house is set in a rural location within its own landscaped park. Behind the house are a fine collection of period outbuildings including a pump house, smoke house, Lunenburg County's first post office, a summer kitchen and barns. The house was sympathetically updated ca. 1920 to incorporate a kitchen, electricity and plumbing.

Detailed Description

The first section of Brickland was built in 1818 and is a three-bay, one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling. It has a side gable roof with two gable-roof dormers on the rear, six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash and a box cornice with triangle-shape dentils and flat, vented modillions. There is a pedimented cornice on the gable end with a tripartite window in the center. On the facade there are six-over-six, wood double-hung sash with brick jack arches and stone sills. At the entrance there is a double-leaf, wood paneled door with a broken pediment, paneled pilasters with triangle-shaped dentils, an Adamesque fanlight, a molded-arch doorframe with a keystone and paneling in between the recessed double doors and screen doors. The first section of the house was built using a stretcher bond pattern foundation and uses Flemish bond on the facade and sides.

The second section of the house was completed by 1822 when the tax assessment for the house was increased to \$2,000. This section is brick, two-and-a-half-stories in height with a side gable roof, interior end chimneys, and a box cornice with triangle-shape dentils and vented flat modillions, like those on the earlier section. In the gable ends there are four-light casement windows on either side of the chimney. There are five bays on the main facade with six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash with brick jack arches. In between the first and second stories in each bay are recessed stuccoed panels. At the central entrance of this section is a double-leaf wood paneled door with an Adamesque fanlight that has a hemispherical glass design, a molded arch doorframe with a stars and bars pattern, a ribbed keystone with a center row of dots and ribbed side moldings with sunburst impost blocks. There is a front gable-roof porch at this entrance

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with pediment, triangle-shape dentils in the box cornice, vented flat modillions, paired Tuscan columns that are widely spaced, a brick deck and a barrel-vault ceiling under the gable. The brickwork on this section of the house was laid in a Flemish bond pattern on the facade and a three-course American bond pattern on the sides and rear. However, there is a section of the facade in the far right two bays where the brickwork is done in a three-course American bond pattern from the ground to the bottom of the first-story window. A one-story brick addition on the rear, done in a five-course American bond pattern, was added in 1920. There is a two-bay enclosed, shed-roof porch with Tuscan columns off this addition.

The first section of the house has fourteen-foot ceilings and heart-pine floors upstairs and 1920s oak flooring on the main floor. In the entrance hall there is a six-inch molding around the door and fanlight with a keystone and a projecting cornice under the fanlight. The doorways to the rooms off the entrance hall have paneled eight-foot doorframes and wide paneled doors. The ceiling in the entrance hall has molded and ribbed plasterwork around the perimeter. There is a U-shaped stair on the far right wall with a black walnut banister with scroll work and newels in the Federal style. The bottom newel post was replaced in the 1920 restoration with a square oak post. There are stair brackets in a rinceau pattern under the steps. The room to the left of the entrance hall is the library with molded entablature, plasterwork on the ceiling perimeter and a Federal-style chair rail. The mantel has an elaborate Federal design with a pair of fluted three-quarter columns and acanthus leaves (a vernacular Corinthian order), a stylized medallion above the columns, a row of triangle-shaped dentils and reeding and dart work. There is a bedroom off the library with an arched built-in bookcase and storage closet on the left of the covered chimney.

There is a Federal-style chair rail and a recessed arched opening in the window to the right of the covered fireplace. A door to the bathroom and a small closet are on the opposite wall of the covered fireplace. On the second floor there are two rooms and a loft at the top of the stairs. One of the rooms is a large bedroom with two identical fireplaces. Both mantels have reeding and dentils with circles in the center. There is a large tripartite window in between the fireplaces.

The other room, located in the rear at the top of the stair hall, is a bathroom that was added in 1920. The bathroom has white tile wainscoting and small hexagonal white tiles on the floor. There is a basement with two rooms and a fireplace in one of the rooms.

In the second section of the house there is an entrance hall with a decorative doorframe around the double-leaf doors and fanlight and a keystone with ribs and a central beaded row. The floors on the main floor in this part of the house were replaced with oak in 1920. The second and third floors have their original heart pine floors. There is paneled wainscoting and a reeded chair rail

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with paneled plaster sections above the wainscoting. There is a three-story grand circular stair with a black walnut rail and swirl design newel post. Under the steps are elaborate stair brackets with sunburst and scroll designs. There are two arched niches in the stair wall between the first and second stories. There are two large double-leaf paneled doors to the rooms on the left and the right of the entrance hall. The room on the left is the dining room with plaster paneled walls, wood paneled wainscoting with a reeded chair rail and dentils under the horizontal reeds. The mantel in the dining room is a 1920 replacement mantel done in a simple Federal style. The room to the right of the entrance hall is the formal parlor, which has paneled plasterwork on the walls and ceiling. The room also features wood paneled wainscoting with horizontal reeding. The windows on either side of the room are recessed and have paneled reveals. Each window has ribbed molding and a decorative cornice with acanthus leaves and triangle-shaped dentils. The doorframe has the same decoration as the windows. The Federal mantel has paired fluted Tuscan columns on bases with circular ends. There is a row of triangle-shaped dentils under the projecting top of the mantel.

On the second floor there are two bedrooms and a bathroom with large paneled doorframes. The bedroom to the right has paneled wainscoting, two closets, recessed windows with vertical reeding and a Federal mantel with paired Tuscan columns and a dentil cornice. The other bedroom has a simple Federal mantel with paneled pilasters and chair rail. The windows in this bedroom are recessed but not reeded. On the third floor are two rooms with plain wood mantels. On either side of the fireplaces are four-light casement windows.

In the 1920 rear addition there is a large kitchen. Recently all of these systems, as well as the physical plant, have been completely restored. The house is now in excellent condition.

Outbuildings

Post Office (Contributing Building): The Post Office is a simple one-and-one-half-story building constructed ca. 1900. The frame building sits on a brick foundation. The gable roof is tin and there is a central chimney with a corbelled cap. The windows are six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash. The interior was altered in 1990 when the building was converted for use as a guest cottage. A full bath was added and a bedroom/sitting area was created. The second floor is original with two windows in either gabled end. According to oral history, the post office was moved to this location from a site closer to the main road.

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Pump House (contributing building): The ca. 1820 Pump House is a square, one-bay, one-and-one-half story brick structure on a brick foundation with a small, one story brick shed-roof addition on the rear. The exterior of the pump house and its small addition are stuccoed. The roof is tin and asphalt. The inside is brick (seven-course American bond) with dirt floors. There is a second-story loft. A well is housed in the rear addition.

Smoke/Meat House (contributing building): The Smoke House, built ca. 1820, is similar to the Pump House, but has no rear addition. The structure is brick laid in three-course American bond and is stuccoed on the exterior. The interior is similar to the Pump House with a loft upstairs.

Summer Kitchen (contributing building): The Summer Kitchen, ca. 1820, is a one-and-one-half story, two-room, three-bay, frame structure on a stone foundation. On either end are exterior-end chimneys laid in three-course American bond with an alternating Flemish bond row; the fireplaces have been covered over on the inside. There is a one-story, three-bay enclosed porch with Tuscan columns on the façade. The windows are six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash. The roof is tin. The interior was altered circa 1950 for use as a tenant house.

Ice House Site (contributing site): A stone foundation and pit are all that remain from the ice house that has collapsed.

Tobacco Barns (2 contributing buildings): The tobacco barns are both one-story, one-bay log barns with gable roofs.

Barn (contributing building): One story, one-bay log barn with gable roof.

Slave Quarters Ruin (contributing site): What looks to have been a one and one-half-story, antebellum slave quarters has collapsed and only an exterior end chimney stands. The chimney is laid in a three-course American bond pattern with an alternating Flemish bond row.

Chicken House (contributing building): This two-story, nineteen-bay A-frame chicken house has wood siding; there are four doors and several windows on the façade.

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There are two noncontributing resources including a concrete well and a concrete swimming pool, both constructed about 1970.

Well (noncontributing structure): Concrete well, dating to 1970.

Swimming Pool (noncontributing structure): Concrete swimming pool, dating to 1970.

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8. Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

Brickland was constructed by Sterling Neblett, Jr. (1792 – 1871), early in the 19th century. The house was built in two sections; the first section was constructed about 1818 and the second section was built within several years of the first, about 1822. Neblett constructed the house on 280 acres of land that he received from his father in 1816. For over 50 years the plantation thrived under his management, growing to 1,600 acres. Brickland illustrates the dissemination of the Federal architecture aesthetic in the United States in the early 19th century. The structure is an exceptional example of the craftsmanship available to regionally prominent families in rural Virginia. Contextually the house relates to other Federal-style plantation houses in Lunenburg County dating from the early 19th century including Woodland, the Bridgforth family home, and Elmwood. However, Brickland is one of only a few brick dwellings in Lunenburg County. It exhibits some of the most sophisticated plaster and woodwork found in the county. Brickland also demonstrates the regional growth in the 19th century of residences that show the influence of architectural pattern books and/or the hand of a well known regional architect or builder.

Criteria Statement

Brickland is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C for architecture with significance at the local level. Brickland is one only a few brick Federal dwellings in Lunenburg County and possesses extraordinarily fine and sophisticated interior architectural details that show the influence of architectural pattern books popular in the early 19th century. Brickland also possesses a fine collection of outbuildings, adding to its architectural significance.

Historical Background

Sterling Neblett II was born in 1792 at Woodland, the Neblett family home. The Nebletts were prominent landowners in Lunenburg County with property holdings dating from the 17th century. Sterling Neblett II attended Washington College in Lexington in 1810 for one year. He then

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enrolled at Hampden-Sydney College for the next three years. Finally, he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Maryland Medical School.

After his schooling in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, Neblett returned to Lunenburg County and amassed one of the largest land holdings of the 19th century in that county. The 280 acres received from his father in 1816, grew to 1,600 acres. In addition, he acquired land in Bolivar County, Mississippi and Galveston, Texas in the first half of the 19th century, further securing his wealth and social prominence. The building of Brickland may, however, have been his most lasting achievement. At the age of 25, or so, he began this building project. His years at school in Philadelphia and Baltimore may have influenced his thoughts about the design for the house, which is one of the grandest and most finely detailed of the dwellings constructed in the early 19th century in Lunenburg County.

The sophistication, quality and refinement of the house are unusual for this date in rural Lunenburg County. Other aspects of the design point to the care taken in planning and constructing the house. The scale and proportion of the house are gracious and the quality of materials and workmanship is superb. The location of the house on a southern axis is an insightful design aspect as every room is sun-flooded. The positioning of the house well inside of its property also creates a park-like setting and adds to the aristocratic residence Neblett was fashioning in Lunenburg. The 1822 section creates a series of grand reception rooms unknown in this rural setting. The main stair, with its perfectly executed rise for three floors, would have been comparable to features found in the best houses in Richmond, Philadelphia or Baltimore. The detailing throughout the house further underlines the integrity of the design as seen in the Adamesque fanlight with its hemispherical tracery above the main entrance.

The report of a recent survey of Lunenburg County suggests that the construction of Brickland may have involved builders Dabney Cosby and/or William A. Howard. Howard was a successful carpenter and builder who worked on the Lunenburg County Courthouse in the 1820s and 1830s. The 1830 census shows Howard living in Prince Edward County, just northwest of Lunenburg County. While proximity and his work on county buildings could have brought Howard to Neblett's attention, Dabney Cosby would most likely have been recommended to Neblett by someone familiar with Cosby's work for Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia. Neblett may have known Judge Archibald Stuart of Staunton as a member of the General Assembly. It was Stuart who recommended Cosby to Jefferson. The break between the construction of the two sections of Brickland coincides with Cosby's employment at the University of Virginia.

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Substantiating the connection between Howard and or Cosby with the construction of Brickland would require more extensive research.

Although a connection between Howard and/or Cosby and Brickland has not yet been established, what is clear is that two popular architectural pattern books were influential in the designs for architectural details in the house. The second section of the house uses a five-bay façade made popular in the pattern books of William Pain. Pain's publications, *Practical House Carpenter* (1766) and *Practical Builder or Workman's General Assistant* (1774) translated the works of the Adams brothers to the United States in the late 1780s. Traits of the Adamesque style were curved or elliptical features and sophistication of detail including decorated exterior cornices and entry porches with thin tapered columns. Ornamental plaster ceilings and decorative mantels, door surrounds, and cornices were used for interior treatments.

The cornice and soffit at Brickland are taken directly from Pain's Doric cornice and entablature, minus the frieze and floral decorations, as illustrated in the *Practical Builder* Plates XXIX and XVII. Another pattern book, Asher Benjamin's *The American Builder's Companion* (first published in 1806), also apparently influenced the work at Brickland. Exterior doors and transoms appear to be drawn directly from Plate XXXVIII – Of Doors and Sashes. The paneled window jambs are derivative of Plate XXXIX – Of Windows.

The wealth and sophistication of the architectural detailing suggests that Brickland was designed and built by individuals well acquainted with designs in popular architectural pattern books. Brickland's fine execution suggests the involvement of highly skilled craftsmen.

With the completion of Brickland, Neblett married Ann MacFarland of Lunenburg County on August 16, 1821. The Nebletts lived at Brickland all their lives and actively managed it as well as their other plantations. They had 11 children. Neblett was also the Postmaster of the Brickland Post Office, one of the first in Lunenburg County. The original post office structure still stands on the property, although oral history supports a previous location closer to the road. He was also Justice of the Lunenburg Court in 1840-41 and a member of the Virginia Legislature, serving in the House of Delegates from 1812-1815.

Life at Brickland seems to have been comfortable and perhaps even luxurious with its members involved in community and state activities, travel and educational pursuits. Seven sons were in

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the Confederate Army. Letters to and from the sons and their parents during this period, as well as other family papers, are now at the Virginia Historical Society. Apparently, Neblett survived the war with his fortune intact.

Upon Neblett's death in 1871 his wife continued to manage his vast land holdings. At her death in 1881, the properties were divided among the children with the Neblett's daughter, Ann, coming into ownership of Brickland. Ann never married and the house was sold out of the family when she died in 1912. At that time, Brickland was acquired by the Bridgforth family, another prominent family in Lunenburg County.

Over the next ten years, the Bridgforths sensitively restored and updated Brickland for the 20th century. Luther P. Hartsook, an architect from Ashland, Virginia, was hired to manage the restoration. Workmen lived in the house for several years. Where necessary the intricate woodwork was restored and duplicated by hand. Finally, in 1929 the Bridgforths had the grounds landscaped by Valentine Nursery of New Jersey. The landscape gardeners lived in the house for a month transplanting huge old boxwoods to restore the original park-like feel of Brickland's setting.

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9. Bibliography

Arvin, Evelyn Ferguson. *Ante-Bellum Homes of Lunenburg*. Richmond, Virginia: Whitlet & Shepperson, 1970.

Bell, Landon C. *Old Free State*. William Byrd Press Inc. 1927.

Chambers, Catherine Cox. *The Nebletts of Lunenburg County, Virginia*. Southside Regional Library. Boydton, Virginia.

Chen, Kimberly M. *Lunenburg County Architectural Survey*. Conducted as a cost share project with the County of Lunenburg and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. 2004.

Chen, Kimberly M. Survey form for Brickland. Surveyed as part of the Lunenburg County cost share project with the County of Lunenburg and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. 2004.

The Neblett Family Papers. Virginia Historical Society. Richmond, Virginia

10. Verbal Boundary Description

The property being nominated is identified as parcel number 60-2-19 on the tax parcel maps for Lunenburg County, Virginia.

Boundary Justification

The 25-acre parcel being nominated includes the main house and most of the outbuildings historically associated with Brickland and also includes its park-like grounds.

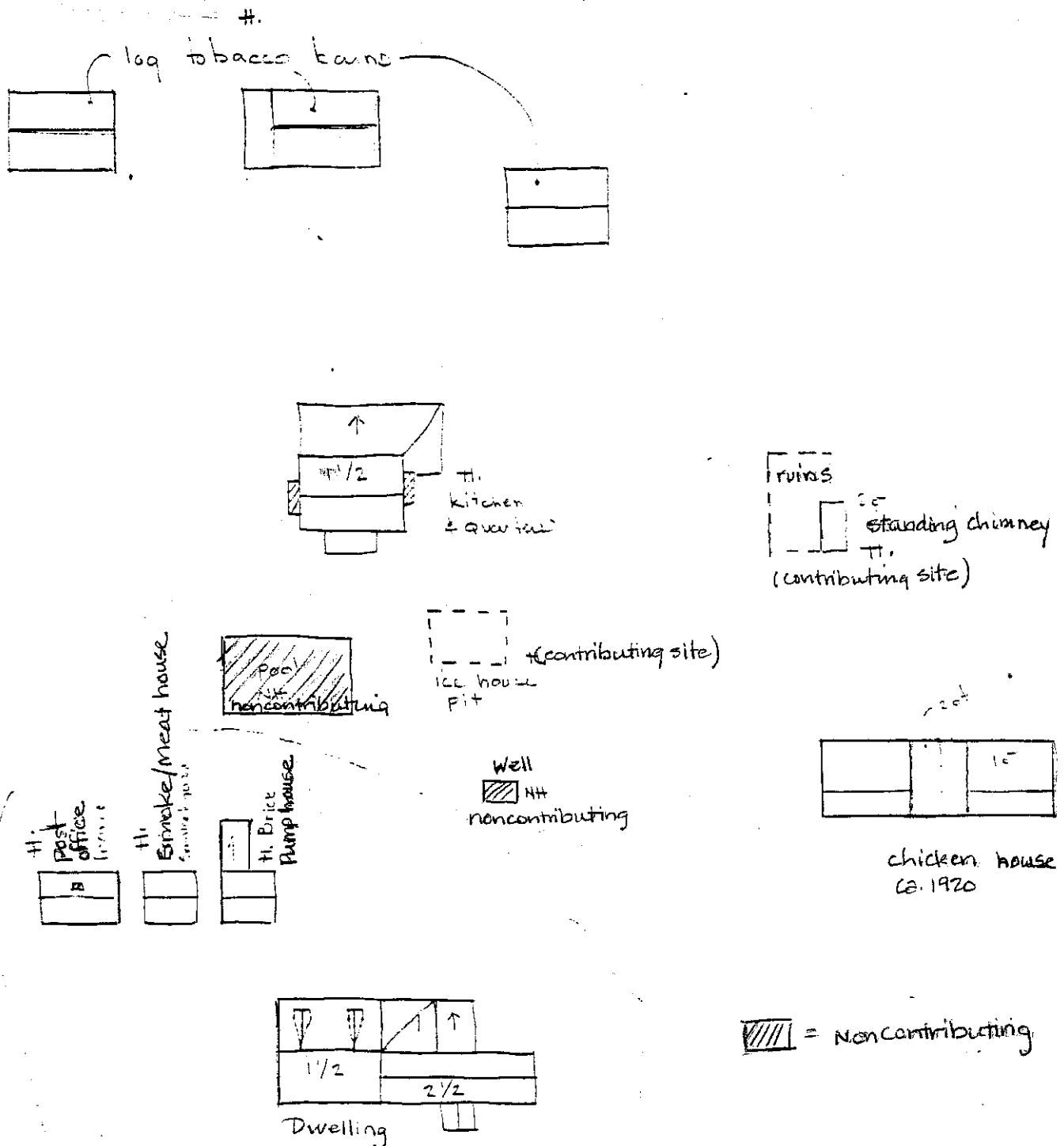
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Sketch Map



Brickland
055-0069

Zone 17

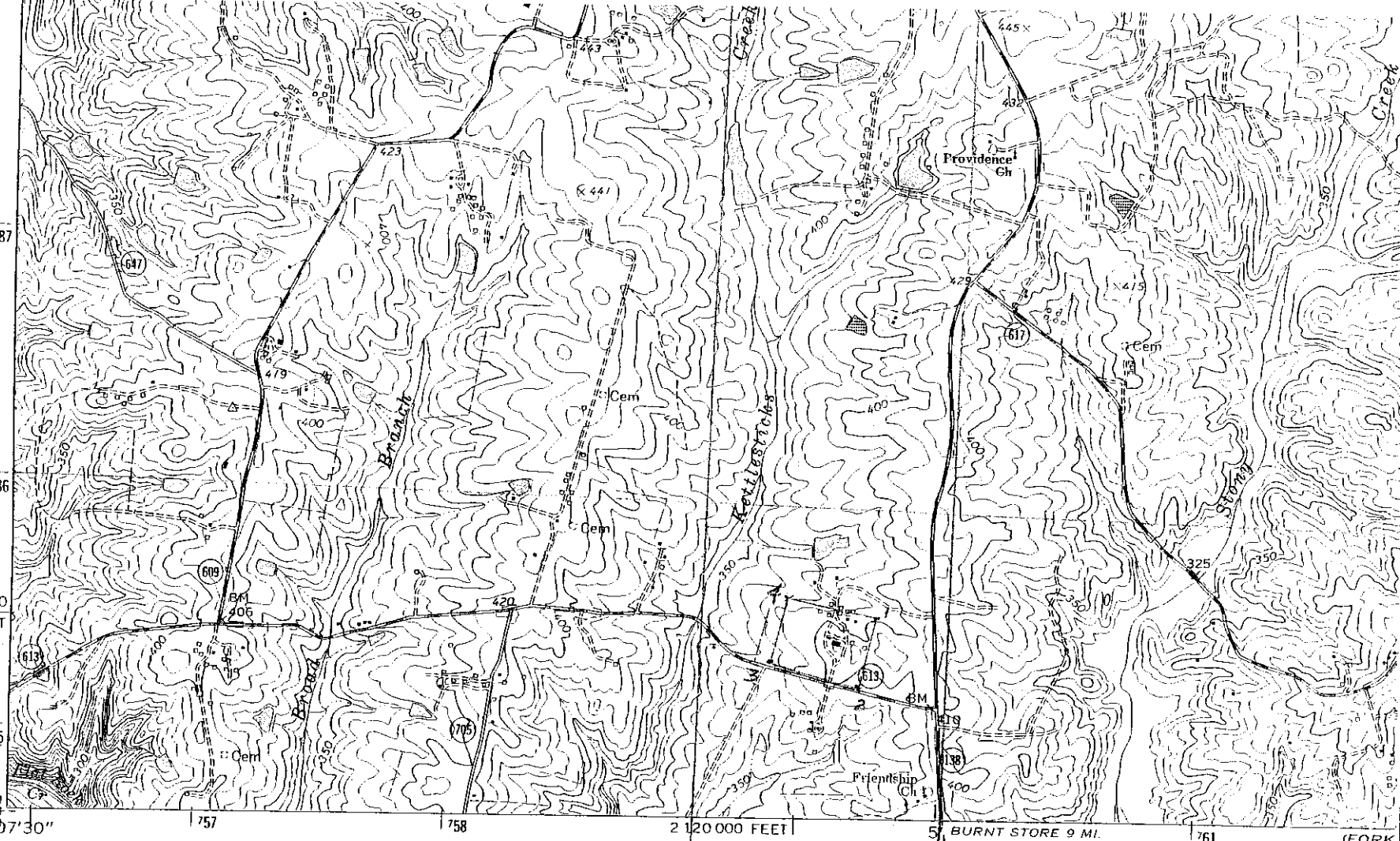
With reference
to the following

759710 408558

759630 4085310

759270 408540

759360
4085650
(NORTH VIEW)
8371 SW



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

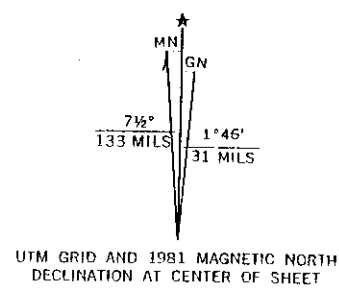
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1966

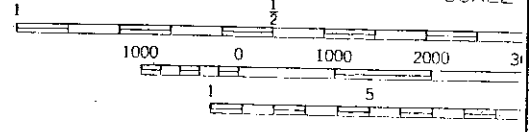
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 12 meters south and 25 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1979 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981



UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACT FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS